

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous call, some of the opponents of Slavery extension and Slavery propaganda, met in the Town Hall, on Saturday Evening, the 13th inst., to devise ways and means for continuing agitation on the "dangerous and exciting subject of slavery," by disseminating Anti-Slavery truths, more generally amongst the masses,—or, whatever may be thought most advisable.

J. D. Catell was called to the chair, & B. D. Stratton appointed secretary.

After a brief statement of the object of the meeting, on motion a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the meeting.—Consisting of Dr. Stanton, S. Brooks, G. P. Smith, E. K. Smith & Joseph Fawcett.

During the absence of the committee M. R. Robinson & J. Heaton, addressed the meeting. The former spoke ably for half an hour—said that no half way work, would ever succeed, but we must promulgate radical Anti-Slavery truths, and having placed ourselves on a true position, we can with confidence, ask our friends of the two wings of the great Slavery party, to come over to us. He called Horace Greeley to witness that the Whig party is not only most "effectually routed," but completely annihilated, and if the Whig party can be annihilated the Democratic party can also be subdued in its proslavery course.

Heaton spoke of the necessity of bringing old Anti-Slavery arguments to bear on the people; he said that they were not indoctrinated—had been humbugged into the belief that Slavery had been abolished in the District of Columbia.

G. P. Smith, on behalf of the Business Committee next reported, which after some amendments and discussion, was adopted, as follows, to wit:

Whereas, the recent political struggles have served to demonstrate and elucidate the true position of the political parties of this country, attesting an almost unanimous servility to the slave power of the South, by the Whig and Democratic parties; and, whereas, the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committee of five consisting of Jonas D. Catell, Marius Robinson, Jacob Heaton, G. P. Smith and Samuel Brooks to call a mass convention at some early day, inviting all who love Freedom and hate Slavery, to be present and unite in the discussion of the Slavery question, and to devise ways and means for the final overthrow of that wicked institution. After the transaction of some financial business, on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. D. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
B. D. STRATTON, Secretary.
SALEM, Nov. 13th, 1852.

Interesting and Important Slave Case in N. York.

The New York Herald gives the following particulars of a *habeas corpus* case in the Superior Court of New York, upon the decision of which hang the liberties of eight persons hitherto held as slaves.

In the Superior Court, before Judge Paine, Nov. 6. This day, about 12 o'clock, eight colored persons, one man about 18 years of age, two women, not more than 16 or 17, with an infant each at the breast, and three children, the eldest not more than 7 years old, were brought before Judge Paine under the following circumstances:—It appears from the statement of the prisoner, whose name, strange to say, is Louis Napoleon—that these eight colored persons arrived in this port in the steamer Richmond City, whence they were taken to a boarding house, No. 3 Carlisle street.

The petitioner says that they are held under pretences that they are slaves, and that they have, as the petitioner is informed and believed, been bought up by a negro trader or speculator, called Jennings, by whom, together with the aid of the one keeping the house, whose name is unknown, and who is an agent of said Jennings, they are held and confined therein, and that said negro trader intends shortly to ship them to Texas, and there to sell and reduce them to slavery; that the illegality of their restraint and detention consists in the fact, as the petitioner is advised and believes, that they are not slaves, but free persons and entitled to their freedom; that the petitioner cannot have access to them to have them sign a petition, but they desire their freedom, and are unwilling to be taken to Texas or into slavery, and that their place of destination has been changed since the proceedings in this case were commenced.

The habeas was executed by officer William Thompson, constable of the Second Ward Police, by whom they were conducted into court.

Mr. Culver, who appeared as counsel for the alleged slaves, moved their discharge on the ground that, having been brought into this State by their master, they were free by that act—that by the act of 1814, slavery in this State was abolished even for the nine months term; that these persons were not fugitives from labor under the U. S. constitution, and had hence not liable to be retained, and that, as no slavery was recognized by New York laws, these persons were entitled to their freedom.

Judge Paine said he should certainly hold them entitled to their liberty, unless some one appeared to show cause to the contrary, and would wait a little time to see if the claimant would come forth and show any thing against their discharge.

The claimant having been served with notice, appeared shortly afterwards in court and consulted with Mr. Henry D. Lapauha his counsel, who proceeded to draw up a return to the habeas. The claimant, in the meantime, asked the females whether they would rather go to Texas or remain here. They both answered that they would rather be set free.

Mr. Lapauha then put in the following return, sworn by John-on Lemmon, the respondent, who states that the eight persons

named in the writ of *habeas corpus* are the property of Juliet Lemmon, the wife of the respondent, for whom they are now held and retained by the respondent. That the said Juliet Lemmon has been the owner of the said persons, or their parents, for about four years last past, and she is now on her way to Texas; to which place or state the deponent and his wife are now going, for the purpose of taking up a permanent residence for themselves and the said persons above mentioned, who are now owned by the said Juliet as her slaves; that the said Juliet is not a negro trader; that the said slaves were inherited by her as heir and descendant of William Douglass, late of Bath county, in the state of Virginia; that it is not the intention of the said Juliet to sell the said slaves, as alleged in the petition of the relator. This respondent, therefore, denies that the said persons are free; but on the contrary, states that they are slaves, of whom the said Juliet is entitled to the custody and possession.

Mr. Lapauha then asked for an adjournment of the case until Monday morning.

The Court said it was an important case, and one of considerable interest. It would be better, therefore, that there should be no haste used in the matter, and he would direct it to stand adjourned until Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, the parties to remain in the care of the officer, and ample provision to be provided for them by the claimant.

We understand that the females are not married; but one of them is the mother of one of the children and the other the mother of three of them. The circumstance of their arrest was not much known, and there were consequently but few persons in court, amongst whom there were only three colored persons.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS DECEMBER 1TH.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair—1852.

The WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, will be held in Salem, commencing December 1st and continuing two days. The object of the Fair is to aid in the restoration of freedom to the enslaved and in securing and perpetuating the blessings of the free, by publishing and enforcing the principles of justice and freedom upon the government and people.

Past experience here and elsewhere has demonstrated the utility of Fairs, as a source of Anti-Slavery revenue. We therefore hope that the friends of Anti-Slavery principles and measures, will be liberal in their contributions and prompt in forwarding them. The more varied and extensive the assortment of articles the better. The ornamental and the useful, will be alike available. The merchant can contribute from his shop, the mechanic and manufacturer from his shop, the housekeeper from her varied and indispensable department, and the products of the Dairy and Farm will be especially acceptable. Let none be backward because their contribution must necessarily be small. Remember the importance of our object—the measures indispensable to success—and that money is necessary to procure them. Though slavery is for the present triumphant, let us not be discouraged or weary of right doing nor tamely submit; but continue faithfully to remonstrate, discountenance and resist.

Donations may be forwarded to J. McMillan, Saml. Brooks and Tomlinson & Brothers.

SARAH BOWEN, LAURA BARNARD,
HANNAH J. TOMLINSON, SARAH N. McMILLAN,
MARGARET HINE, ELIZABETH F. VICKERS,
JANE M. THERGOTT, HARRIET WHITNEY,
SARAH A. HANNA, ANNA WILSON,
ANGELINA B. DEMING, HANNAH M. STRAUS,
SARAH SHARP, RACHEL THERGOTT,
SARAH SMITH, EMILY ROBINSON,
SARAH DAVIS.

The Free Democracy.

If we may judge from the tone of its press, and the movements of its members, this party is preparing to move forward in anti-slavery work, with missionary zeal. Several of their papers have run up their flags for 1853. Meetings have already been held in several places, and the Free Soil clubs which expired by limitation at the election, have been reorganized for an indefinite period—and resolutions adopted to commence at once to canvass the country for anti-slavery measures. Now while we promise to help them, with might and main in all anti-slavery work, we do pray them, to let us have a little breathing spell in regard to candidates. We pray their agency on the poor candidates. Why if they were to elect them, the offices and their emoluments would be no compensation for the wear, tear and battering of a four year's canvass. And as Dr. Hailey suggests, they would be likely to grow cold before the time expired. They may have committed a blunder as they say, and as we think, by not nominating a little earlier this time; but it will be a greater one to nominate now. Then again it would stand square in the way of any progress in the party and its candidates. And rabid and rash as its members are deemed and impracticable as are thought its schemes, it has need of still further progress, if it would succeed in demolishing slavery. No brethren, let us all go to work and erect and build up the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. It is a work that can be better and more successfully done now, than during the tornado of a presidential campaign, when prejudice, partisan and personal, interest the most sordid and false. And the most malignant, are invoked to thwart and oppose. Not only can it be better done, in a period of calm consideration, but that is the only time it can be done. Let this anti-slavery sentiment exist, and it will develop itself on election and all other days.

The True Democrat, after asserting its convictions that this is a most favorable time to be heard, by all parties, adds the following admirable exhortation:

"Such being the case, Free Democrats will stand firm; be active; work as if an election was pending every week; but so work as to gain listeners; to get the ear of

the people; to touch their hearts; to quicken their judgments; to let them see what they can do for Humanity, and inspire them with a will to do it. All bitterness of feeling should be forgotten. All unkindness of spirit rooted out in word or look. The truth, alive with every good, and spoken or defended in the spirit of love, should be pressed right home to the candid and enquiring, as if brother spoke to brother in kindred affection, and for a kindred advancement.

Let this be done, and in 1853, the good cause will be triumphant."

Proclamation.

By REUBEN WOOD, Governor of the State of Ohio: WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Ohio,

on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1852, adopted a resolution, directing the Governor to correspond with the Executives of the other members of the Confederacy, with the view to produce uniformity, during the current year, as a day of thanks giving and prayer.

Now, therefore, I REUBEN WOOD, Governor of the State of Ohio, in obedience to said resolution, do, by these presents, set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the twenty-fifth day of said month, to be observed as a day of thanks giving and prayer throughout the State.

On said day it is most earnestly recommended to the good people of Ohio, that they refrain from all unnecessary labor, and from every employment inconsistent with that humility, duty, and obligation which they owe to their Creator; and that they assemble in their usual places of worship, and with pure hearts and sincerity of purpose, give thanks to Almighty God for the fullness of his grace, and the many manifestations of his Providence to us, as a favored Nation, State and People; that in his own wise dispensations, civil and religious liberty is enjoyed, peace and security reign, and health, abundance and prosperity prevail throughout the land.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, this 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1852, and in the seventy-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

REUBEN WOOD.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM TRACY, Sec'y of State.

The Governor recommends us to abstain from "every employment inconsistent with humility, duty and obligation which we owe to our Creator." "Pray Governor, what employment are these? Is slave hunting and slave catching one of them? We don't remember any such exception in that bill of abominations the Fugitive Slave Law. It might be very comfortable to think we could pass one day of the three hundred and sixty-five with this exemption. But we dare not hope for it. It is one of the works of "necessity," though not of mercy. It is necessary to procure the union. Why it would all go to shivers, notwithstanding General Pierce's election, if the people of Ohio were permitted to eat their Thanksgiving dinners without a liability to be called up therefrom, to catch some poor lying man or woman who was trying to escape from the horrors of slavery. We can't hope for this exemption, because we very well remember that this same Governor Woods thought last winter, that it would not do to repeal the slave catching law, because a year and a half's experience under it, had not been found sufficient time to develop its character. That being so, we could hardly hope the last twelve months would have so increased his knowledge, as to have brought him to the conviction that the work it requires, is improper employment for Thanksgiving day. No, when in the joyfulness of that day, families reunite over their chicken pies and baked puddings, let them remember that while their Governor "earnestly recommends" them to abstain from labor on their farms and in their shops, as due to their Creator, they may by no means remit their vigilance, even on that day of general joy, as blood-hounds and slave catchers. The badge of their infamy and sin, they must wear on and wear ever. With such a yoke upon our necks, what mockery for Governor Woods to talk of our civil and religious liberty. Think of it: when the most common act of humanity cannot be performed, except in defiance of the law and imprisonment. The governor may have no difficulty in talking so. Indeed we should expect nothing else from a man as morally obtuse as his last year's message proved him to be. We have no idea he ever thought of including slave-catching among the "employments" inconsistent with that humility, duty and obligation we owe to our Creator.

We love this annual festival. It is hallowed among our choicest and early remembrances. But this annual official cant and falsehood, must be nothing else than an abomination to Him to whose honor the day is professedly consecrated. We will keep Thanksgiving day with feasting, joy and gladness, when our national and state authorities will absolve us from all obligation to catch, return, and hold our fellow beings in bondage. Until then, as we hold our religious liberty in defiance of law and by virtue of our own individuality, we feel rather inclined to keep Thanksgiving day on our own recommendation.

ENJOY WITHOUT FETTER.—Reader, don't imagine because this article on our first page is called a sermon, that it is a dull and gray affair, and therefore shun it. It is a chapter worthy to go beside any one in Plutarch's Lives. As we received the slip containing it, we were with scissors in hand, trying the cruel task of cutting down Theodore Parker's sermon on Daniel Webster, to Bugle dimensions. We dropped them at once, and inserted Mr. Higginson's, in part, we confess, because it saved us from the remorse we always feel, when we have marred by haggling and cutting up the faithful work of a master. Mr. Higginson's sermon is no substitute for Mr. Parker's. Like their authors, they both represent themselves, and can't easily find substitutes.

BOOKS.—Those who want them, (and who don't), examine the advertisement of Jewett, Proctor, and Worthington, of Cleveland, which we publish to-day.

A Home in the Country.

We see by one of his letters in the Nonpareil, that our friend, L. A. Hine, is about to plant himself in the country. We are glad of it. We say too, every body should have a home. And every body who wants it, should have a country home. We should like to catch Brother Hine some day, using what he calls the "right of labor," chopping, grubbing and logging, or building his "cot." He discourses of his tastes and hopes as follows:

A friend has sold us twenty acres on terms adapted to my pocket—to pay when we please. We have one entire bluff, furnishing a beautiful prospect up and down the river, and sloping gradually down to the railroad and river. It is principally in the state of nature, and we shall so clear it as to subserve the beauty of the location. We can have a beautiful grove, without waiting ten years for it to grow. Thus we shall live in the country, where everything is pleasant and healthful, and it is hoped that our mechanical as well as others will give attention to this subject. The cars will take them in before seven, and bring them back after six in the evening; and that at a small cost by the year. Let as many of us as possible live in the country.

"I'd kind o' like to have a cot
Fixed on some sunny slope; a spot
Five acres, more or less,
With maples, cedars, cherry trees,
And poplars whitening in the breeze.

"'Twould suit my taste, I guess;
To have the porch with vines o'erhanging,
With bells of pendant woadbine swung,
In every bell a bee;
And round my latticed window spread
A clump of roses, white and red.

"To solace mine and me,
I kind o' think I should desire
To hear around the lawn a choir
Of wood birds singing sweet;
And in a dell I have a brook,
Where I might sit and read my book.

"Such should be my retreat,
Far from the city's crowds and noise,
There would I hear the girls and boys,
(I have some two or three)
And if kind Heaven should bless my store
With five or six or seven more,
How happy I should be!"

FREE NEGROES.—The Legislature of North Carolina has adopted a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the most eligible plan for removing free negroes from that State. The Carolina paper from which we get the intelligence, says:

"The free negro population is an incubus on the body politic, and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense."

Where shall they go? What State or community will welcome them? Canada may tolerate them. But in none of the northern States do they find either welcome or protection.—There is always something unutterably mean in every phase of slavery, and in all its results. It is manifest in the treatment of free colored persons. It treats them with intolerable indignity and oppression at home—creates a public sentiment that will be equally oppressive abroad, and then drives them forth helpless and hopeless to encounter it. Strange that a system which has no shadow of magnanimity or justice, should have interwoven itself among all the institutions of human beings, as has slavery among us. The North Carolina legislature may devise means of expulsion that may be economical, but it can no more be done without cruelty, than slavery itself can exist without that constituent.

RAIL ROAD.—Trains were to have run through from Cleveland to Buffalo, on Wednesday last. When all things get well in order, they expect to make the trip in eight hours.

THE OREGIANS.—Sing in the Town Hall on Saturday evening. They come with abundant recommendations of their good taste and eloquent skill—derived from all parts of the country, from New Orleans to Vermont.

J. Q. Adams and the Constitution.

Our readers may often have seen the following paragraph of John Q. Adams, in regard to our constitutional compact with slavery. It asserts evident and important truths, which should be pondered by all the supporters of this Government. Speaking of the adoption of the Constitution, he says:

"Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves.—The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL.—The papers state that the foreign slave trade which has so long flourished in Brazil, has at length ceased.—Stringent laws have been enacted against its revival, and a wealthy Portuguese, has been expelled from the empire, for suspicion of attempt to renew the traffic.

Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7th, 1852.

DEAR MARIUS: After a journey of two days and nights, with the usual delays and vexations of all kinds, I find myself at my own desk again, from which I have so often held friendly intercourse with you and the readers of the peerless Bugle. The recollections of the last three months, are to me the most of them, of the pleasantest character. A few of those who one year before, were full of life and promise, had disappeared. But even for these, we do not mourn as those without hope. When such die, as were Rachel Myers, and Josephine Griffing, it is for ourselves only that we need mourn—and even such mourning, is out of place, as it is understood in the world. If we mourn for such as our young friends were, it is because we are dead, and not they. They belonged to those over whom death had no power.

The nation is now jubilant at the success of the late election. Only a small number are doomed to disappointment, so near unanimous has been the vote. The successful candidate seems least elated at his sudden distinction.—He discountenances and openly disapproves of immoderate demonstrations of joy on the part of his friends. He alone seems mindful of the disappointment of his opponents; and he tells his exulting friends, that "the hour of triumph should be the hour of magnanimity." The noblest sentiment perhaps, of all his life.

The Free Democracy have also had some signal triumphs of late. Probably the election of Mr. Giddings to the next Congress, has given the supporters of his party as much cause of congratulation and rejoicing, as any event since the formation of the party. Six weeks before, I lectured in Jefferson and some other places in his District, and his prospects seemed dark indeed. The temptation to throw my influence wholly in his favor, in the true spirit and position of the political partisan, was very great.—But the fact that almost every house and hall controlled by Free Soil men, was bolted and barred against me, leads me to hope that I did not swerve from my integrity. We can do better things than to send good and bad men to Congress, to swear fealty to tyrants, and fidelity to a union with slaveholders.

A peculiarity of mine is, (as was once told me by a Physiognomist and Neurologist,) to be sad, often, at what most others would rejoice. I confess that in our government, no triumph of any party, or party candidate, brings any joy to me. I have too often expressed my admiration of Mr. Giddings, to warrant any further declaration of it here. He is far too good a man to do the work assigned him. No wonder all Congress laughed, and all the nation too, when he administered the oaths to a slaveholding speaker, at the opening of the last session.

And almost everybody too, who looked only at immediate results, was glad of the election of Charles Sumner. For one, I did not rejoice. It seemed to me his elevation was his fall. My mind is not yet changed. Now he is the boasted champion of the doctrine, "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional." My curse and the curse of every honest heart, on such a sentiment, even were it true, as it is not in this country. He admits and declares that slavery is in the constitution; and only demands that it be confined within its prescribed limits. He glorifies Washington, and makes him, so he says, his model. He wishes the government restored, as it was in his hands, and administered as he administered it. And yet, Washington was a slave holder and slave hunter.—He signed the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, and under it, hunted a poor woman clear to New Hampshire. And he would have laid hands upon her, only that "he found the people!" People lived in New Hampshire then.

When Daniel Webster abandoned his ground of the non-extension of Slavery, and on the 7th of March 1851, became the chosen champion of the Compromises, including the Fugitive Slave Law, the abandonment of the Willmot Provision, and whatever else the South demanded, many of his former friends forsaken him, and proclaimed him fallen forever. And how deeply they deplored his fall!

But Daniel Webster fell like the rent and shattered oak, long since dead, and disorbed of former glory. Like the old "grindings" in your own Ohio, he stood only in peeling and naked deformity. But the fall of Charles Sumner was as when the lightning smites and blasts the vigorous, healthy young pride of the forest, and consigns it to ignominious and premature decay and death. Men admire his speech in Congress—I too, felt its power.—Still it was poison as the sacraments of Circé. Slavery is as desperately wicked "sectional," as it could be "national." The more infamous and infernal it is sectional, the more desperately wicked is that union with slaveholders which alone secured its existence, and so makes it indirectly national. And that indirect connexion with it, is enough to cover the Union and all who voluntarily support it, with everlasting infamy.

After all, Mr. Sumner himself proves in his speech, that slavery is constitutional and national. He specifies the clauses. True he deplores them, but he swears to support them, and hitherto has kept the oath. And the influence and example of one such senator as Charles Sumner, is more fatal to the cause of freedom, than as many senator Foote's as could stand in the National Capitol.

And now the slave and his uncompromising friends have gone into mourning, over the downward tendencies of Gerrit Smith. No sooner did he show signs of defection, than the enemy pursued him with a bribe. The devil did not say, "I will send you to Congress, if you will lay down and worship me." But the enemy saw that he had filtered from his position. He was found like Bunyan's Pilgrim, off the "King's Highway," and on the "Enchanted Ground." Had some spirit whispered him two years since, and said, "you will soon

abandon the Liberty Party, and by Free Soil votes be sent to Congress, you degenerating to meet them, while they remain unchanged," to that spirit, he would have answered, "get thee behind me, Satan." Then he denounced slaveholders as pirates—now he goes to meet and mingle with those pirates on the governmental platform;—to legislate with them, as Mr. Giddings said he would, if Slavery were confined to the States, not abolished, "as a band of freemen, a band of brothers, for the improvement of mankind, for the elevation of the race."

It seems to me, dear Marius, it becomes us to look well to our steps. The course of Gerrit Smith, has given the vote of the Liberty Party to John P. Hale. Frederic Douglass has fallen down to, and will yet fall through the Free Democracy.

The recent success of Mr. Giddings, cost the sacrifice of many, who will return to our ranks no more. The cup once tasted, there is little hope of them. One man or woman standing on the solid ground of eternal truth and unchanging right, is of more consequence to the cause of Freedom and Humanity, than the election of any candidate, or the triumph of any party.

But you need no note of warning from me! And the Free Soil Party had better beware how they attempt our seduction. Standing firm to our principles, we act continually upon the church, and the Whig and Democratic parties. Nor can the Free Soil party help but be enlarged by such fidelity on our part. But bind us to the chariot of Slavery with itself, and compel us voluntarily to follow where the master leads or drives, and from that time, the ark of the Covenant, the hope of the slave, is in the camp of the uncrucified, and only God's exterminating thunder, can bring us deliverance.

Yours ever hoping,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

NEW LAMB, NOV. 14, 1850.

DEAR MARIUS: I never remember a time when I had more to write than during the past five or six weeks, and never remember a time when I had less disposition to pen a single sentence.

Multitudes of exciting circumstances, have been constantly transpiring, and as constantly have I determined to keep you apprised of passing event. But I need not tell you that those intentions have never been realized.

For a month before the election, this district was in a constant blaze of excitement. The Hunkers were resolved at any price to defeat Mr. Giddings, on the ground of his fidelity to the cause of freedom. Never was there a contest in which the elements of freedom and slavery entered so largely; and never was there a time when our Political brethren preached the gospel of universal Liberty with greater earnestness than during that struggle.

It was a time of universal rejoicing among the friends of freedom, when the old veteran triumphed so gloriously. I can assure you it was by dint of hard labor that such a result was secured. I held meetings in most of the towns in this county, of a character truly encouraging. The number in attendance was unusually large, and many an advocate of the Baltimore platform was seen to tremble. I in no case failed to present our distinctive views as abolitionists, and at the same time showed that those who could use the Franchise ought to vote for freedom. I think it wrong to vote, I think it wrong to lie, I think it wrong to deceive, and so with many other things. But if men will vote, lie, or deceive, I say do it for freedom and against slavery.

Of the State Convention, in Michigan, it is not necessary that I should write, as you have had the official proceedings, and also letters from others.

My visit, personally, was cheering, for I do believe more true and faithful friends of the slave are not to be found, than in Michigan. I truly believe that the friends felt blessed, as did I. At a meeting of the State Committee they made a donation to the Western Society of sixty dollars.

Few places have done better in a financial point of view, than Michigan for the labor expended. I look upon the sickness of friend Griffing as quite a calamity. So far as Josephine had an opportunity of speaking, the best of impressions were made; and all regretted that her visit was interrupted in the way it was. I have been trying to get rested for a couple of weeks, as well as to provide for the winter labors. To me the field never appeared more inviting than it does at present.

I am glad the call is out for the Fair, though late. I trust the friends will bestir themselves to make it the most efficient one we have ever had.

I wish to express my great joy at the election of Gerrit Smith, not that I care about his presence in Congress, but that the public sentiment is such that such a man can be elected. Oh, how those dastard tyrants will recoil to hear him declare slavery in the states unconstitutional. It will be what they have never heard within those walls. God strengthen him and all who hate oppression.

Yours,
W.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—It is said that the black gentlemen who rule the coast of Africa have been induced to to turn their attention to the cultivation of cotton, as a far more profitable and decent business than their old trade of catching and selling negroes. The British papers speak encouragingly of the trade. May it continue to prosper, and put a stop to the diabolical slave-trade from their coast.—State Journal.

EVEN PAGANS and cannibals repudiate slavery, while enlightened American Christians who send missionaries to convert them, sanction and uphold the infernal traffic in all its superlative devilishness.—Ashtabula Sentinel.